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ABSTRACT

The University of Iowa Computer Center obtained the ERIC data base on March 15, 1971. In the early stages, the files were reduced in size by eliminating some of the fields, and the program was modified to allow a maximum of 100 hits per search request. This manual is intended to aid the new users during the system's first year of operation. It contains a detailed description of the three components in a search element: (1) preparation of input descriptors, (2) logical operators, and (3) contextual operators. (SJ)

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ED 066209

AUTOMATED SEARCH OF THE ERIC FILES

REPORT RESUME FILE

AND

JOURNAL ARTICLE FILE

USER'S INSTRUCTION MANUAL

VOLUME 1, LEVEL 2

August 1, 1971

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LI 003 845

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I. Introduction

The ERIC Master Files (Report Resume and Journal Article) and a computer search program were obtained through authorization of the ERIC Division, Office of Education, DHEW. The decision to acquire this information retrieval system was a result of a cooperative effort by the University Library (Education-Psychology Library), the College of Education and the University Computer Center. Mrs. Anne Evans, Education-Psychology Librarian and Miss Jane Phillips, Education-Psychology Reference Librarian have been instrumental in the acquisition, design and support of the Automated ERIC Search System. The first year's operation (March 15, 1971 - March 15, 1972) should be viewed as an experimental period from which we can evaluate demand and related cost. Since this is a relatively new system, we must emphasize that some problems may occur. If you discover what appears to be a problem, I would appreciate being made aware of it.

The system was not immediately made available for general usage because we felt some developmental work was necessary. The first developmental effort involved reducing the physical size of the Master Files. The Report Resume File required 3 reels of magnetic tape and the Journal Article required 1 full reel. Both files are cumulative and continue to grow as quarterly updates are received. Because of this condition, we felt that at some future time it would be necessary to reduce the files or split each file into two time period files. Additionally, a reduced file would provide fewer operational (computer room) problems and a slight cost savings would occur. In view of these considerations, we reduced both files by retaining only the ED or EJ Number, Author, Title, Publication Date and Descriptor Fields. Additionally, for the Journal Article File, we retained the Journal Citation Field and a brief abstract if one was present on the original document. It is hoped that by providing this reduced amount of information, you still can identify Reports or Journal citations (HITS) which require additional investigation.

The second developmental effort involved a computer program modification which limits the number of 'hits' per search request (profile) to 100. While this may seem restrictive it should be viewed as a precaution against broadly stated profiles. Putting this into perspective a broadly stated test profile produced 1500 hits at a cost of $45.00, while the same profile limited to 100 hits resulted in a cost of less than $10.00. If your search request resulted in the production of 100 hits, we recommend that you review the output in the interest of narrowing your search request so that a higher percentage of relevant information is produced. Both files have been sorted on their ED or EJ Number in descending order so that the first 100 hits produced will reflect the most recently added documents in the file. If experience reveals that 100 hits are insufficient, we may enlarge the maximum setting.

We are currently confining the search of either file to the Descriptor Field. This field contains an average of 10.5 terms which are felt to define the content of the document. Each term or Descriptor within this field can consist of a single word or multiple words. As experience and/or demand dictates, we may permit searching on other fields (author, title, etc.). Access to this system is accomplished by preparing an ERIC Search Request. A Search Request consists of one or more search elements defining the area of interest for which you desire output. A search element consists of the following information:

(Logical Operator) Input Descriptor (Contextual Operator)

Assistance in the preparation of ERIC Search Requests may be obtained from our ERIC Profile Consultant, W203, East Hall. Mr. Tim Quarton has been hired for this position and works on 1/4 time basis, Monday through Friday (generally in the early afternoon hours--his work schedule is posted at W203 EH). Search costs incurred for your search request are billed to a Computer Project Number. Any questions regarding the availability of a Computer Project Number should be directed to Tim. When you have completed your search request, turn it in to the ERIC Profile Consultant for processing. Search requests submitted by 2:30 p.m. will be searched over night and output will be available in the Education-Psychology Library by 2:30 p.m. the next day. The remainder of this manual is devoted to a detailed description of the three components in a search element.

II. Preparation of Input Descriptors

When preparing to use the automated search of the ERIC Master Files, much consideration should be given to the task of narrowing one's area of interest to a specific area. Please remember the inclusion of remotely related areas-"MAYBES"-might well result in the production of many "MAYBES" and few relevant hits. Once a specific area of interest has been developed, you should subdivide it into component ideas. An example follows:

I want information on . . . .

Day Care Centers not including reference to Emotionally Disturbed Children or Handicapped Children.

Day Care Centers Emotionally Disturbed Children Handicapped Children

We then recommend you consult the Thesaurus of ERIC Descriptors to obtain the Descriptors which are used in the ERIC Master Files. The following information was obtained from the Thesaurus for the above component ideas:

EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED 420
UF Emotionally Handicapped
NT Emotionally Disturbed Children
BT Exceptional (Atypical)
RT Anxiety
Autism
Behavior
Behavior Problems
Emotional Adjustment
Emotional Maladjustment
Hyperactivity
Mental Illness
Play Therapy
Psychiatrists
Schizophrenia
Special Health Problems

EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED CHILDREN 380
UF Emotionally Disturbed Pupils
BT Children
Emotionally Disturbed
RT School Phobia

Emotionally Disturbed Pupils
USE EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED CHILDREN

Emotionally Handicapped
USE EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED

DAY CARE PROGRAMS 490
BT Programs
RT Day Care Services
Exceptional Child Services

DAY CARE SERVICES 490
UF Day Care Centers
RT Attendant Training
Child Care Occupations
Day Camp Programs
Day Care Programs
Residential Care

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN 240
BT Children
RT Handicapped
Handicapped Students
Homebound
Hospitalized Children
Itinerant Teachers
Multiply Handicapped
Regular Class Placement

HANDICAPPED STUDENTS 240
BT Students
RT Academically Handicapped
Exceptional Students
Handicapped
Handicapped Children
Language Handicaps
Mentally Handicapped
Physically Handicapped

HANDICAPPED 240
NT Academically Handicapped
Language Handicapped
Mentally Handicapped
Multiply Handicapped
Neurologically Handicapped
Perceptually Handicapped
Physically Handicapped
Speech Handicapped
BT Exceptional (Atypical)
RT Ability
Amputees
Cardiac (Person)
Cleft Lip
Cleft Palate
Companions (Occupation)
Epilepsy
Exceptional Child Research
Handicap Detection
Handicapped Children
Handicapped Students
Language Handicaps
Learning Disabilities
Occupational Therapy
Residential Care
Sensory Deprivation
Special Education Teachers
Wheel Chairs

From the information found in the Thesaurus, we might select the following Descriptors:

Daycare Programs	Emotionally Disturbed	Handicapped
Daycare Services	Emotionally Disturbed Children	Handicapped Students
		Handicapped Children
		Mentally Handicapped
		Physically Handicapped
		Academically Handicapped

An additional reference can provide some indication of commonness of the chosen Descriptor and the relative position of a keyword. This information can be found in the Rotated Descriptor Display in the back of the ERIC Thesaurus. The following information was obtained from the Rotated Descriptor Display.

DAY CARE PROGRAMS	ACADEMICALLY HANDICAPPED
DAY CARE SERVICES	AURALLY HANDICAPPED
	CUSTODIAL MENTALLY HANDICAPPED
	EDUCABLE MENTALLY HANDICAPPED
EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED	HANDICAPPED
EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED CHILDREN	LANGUAGE HANDICAPPED
	MENTALLY HANDICAPPED
	MULTIPLY HANDICAPPED
	NEUROLOGICALLY HANDICAPPED
	ORTHOPEDICALLY HANDICAPPED
	PERCEPTUALLY HANDICAPPED
	PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED
	TRAINABLE MENTALLY HANDICAPPED
	VISUALLY HANDICAPPED
	HANDICAPPED CHILDREN
	VISUALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN
	HANDICAPPED MOBILITY
	VISUALLY HANDICAPPED MOBILITY
	VISUALLY HANDICAPPED ORIENTATION
	HANDICAPPED STUDENTS

Upon examining the selected Descriptors, some considerations should be noted. First, Day Care Programs and Day Care Services share the words Day Care and no other terms use this combination. Therefore, we can use Day Care as an input descriptor to collect hits for any occurrence of Day Care Programs or Day Care Services. Also, Emotionally Disturbed and Emotionally Disturbed Children share words or word combinations which are unique to the chosen Descriptors. Therefore, we could use Emotionally Disturbed or Emotionally [illegible] as an input Descriptor to check for any occurrence of Emotionally Disturbed or Emotionally Disturbed Children. Finally, the keyword Handicapped occurs in several Descriptors and the relative position of this word in the listed Descriptors varies from one descriptor to another. This notation will be instrumental in the choice of a Contextual Operator (Part IV - Contextual Operators). The benefit of Descriptor examination is a lower ERIC Search Cost. If we were to code the input terms explicitly (not noting similarities) we would use 23 input Descriptors; where as after noting Descriptor

similarities, we would use three. Using our current component charge of $0.56 per input term, the latter approach would result in a search cost savings of $11.20.

The last reference we recommend is to check the number of occurrences of your chosen input Descriptors in 'The Frequency Count Listing'. This reference applies to only the Report Resume File (no frequency count listing is available for the Journal Article File) and includes a total Usage Count, Major and Minor usage counts. Some descriptors in the Descriptor Field of each document are denoted as Major Descriptors and the rest are viewed as Minor Descriptors. Major Descriptors are identified by the presence of an asterick preceding the Descriptor term. These Descriptors (word or term meanings) should reflect a primary relationship with the content of the document. The method for acquiring hits for a minor, major or any occurrence of a term follows:

Day Care	Minor hit produced
*Day Care	Major hit produced
+Day Care	A hit produced for any occurrence of the term.

The decision for selecting a minor, major or all occurrences of the term should be determined by the amount and preciseness of information desired. Generally, any occurrence of a term is desirable except if all input descriptors are linked in an OR relationship (see Part III - Logical Operators) and the total frequency count exceeds 100. In this case you may want to select only Major usage terms for some or all of the input Descriptors so that less than 100 hits are produced or the most relevant 100 hits are received. A sample of the Frequency Count information follows:

Descriptor	Total Usage	ED	EP	ES	FR	Other	Major Usage	Minor Usage
Day Care Programs	45	44			1		17	28
Day Care Services	54	49		3		2	19	35

The statistics provided in the ED column provide the total count for the Descriptor in the Report Resume File as of the publication date of the Frequency Count Listing. Information added to the file on a quarterly basis will not be accounted for until a new Frequency Count Listing is published (July).

If a Descriptor is selected from the Thesaurus of ERIC Descriptors which has a qualifier in parentheses, then special attention should be given to the Descriptor format used when preparing a search request. An example of this occurrence follows:

ENGLISH (SECOND LANGUAGE)

The original format of this Descriptor contains one blank between ENGLISH and the left parenthesis. In order to use this complete Descriptor, replace the blank with a left parenthesis. The correct format for this Descriptor follows:

ENGLISH((SECOND LANGUAGE)

Failure to code a Descriptor of this type in this manner will result in the rejection of your Profile from being searched.

III. Logical Operators (LOG OP)

The Logical Operator serves the function of connecting or establishing some relationship between Input Descriptors. The following Logical Operators are supported by the search program.

OPERATOR	ALTERNATE FORM
AND	+
OR	/
AND NOT	

The OR Logical Operator implies an acceptable substitute relationship between input terms for the production of a hit. This relationship includes the Input Descriptor which precedes or follows the OR Operator. An illustration of the OR Logical Operator relationship follows:

Day Care Programs OR Day Care Services	A hit would be produced if either Descriptor was found in the input file.

The AND Logical Operator implies that the Input Descriptor which follows it must be present for the production of a hit. Additionally, if groups of Input Descriptors (OR relationship within the group) are linked with an AND Logical Operator, then one Descriptor in each group must be matched before a hit will be produced. Examples of the AND Logical Operator Relationship follow:

Day Care Programs AND Day Care Services	Both Descriptors must be present in a document before a hit will occur.
Day Care Programs OR Day Care Services AND Children OR Students OR Pupils	A hit would be produced if a Descriptor from the first group (Day Care Programs or Day Care Services) and a Descriptor from the second group (Children or Students or Pupils) were present in a document on the input file. If an Input Descriptor from the first group were matched but none were found from the second group, no hit would occur.

The AND NOT Logical Operator should be used to eliminate those documents containing your input Descriptor from being produced as a hit. The AND NOT Operator doesn't establish precedent over other logical operators or search elements following it. Examples of the AND NOT Logical Operator relationship follow:

Day Care Programs OR Day Care Services AND NOT Emotionally Disturbed AND NOT Emotionally Disturbed Children	A hit would occur if either Day Care Programs or Day Care Services and neither Emotionally Disturbed or Emotionally Disturbed Children were present on a document in the input file.

Another illustration of Logical Operator Relationships is provided in the following table:

First Retrieval key	Log Op.	Second Ret. Key	Log Op.	Third Ret. Key	Log Op.	Fourth Ret. Key	Must be present to satisfy the request
RED	AND	WHITE	AND	BLUE			RED,WHITE,BLUE.
RED	AND	WHITE	OR	BLUE			RED, either WHITE or BLUE.
RED	OR	WHITE	AND	BLUE			BLUE, either RED or WHITE.
RED	OR	WHITE	OR	BLUE			Any one of RED, WHITE, or BLUE.
#RED	OR	BLUE	AND	WHITE	OR	BLUE	BLUE, or both RED and WHITE.
BLUE	OR	WHITE	AND	BLACK	OR	RED	BLUE or WHITE and BLACK or RED.
BLUE	OR	WHITE	AND	BLACK	AND	RED	BLUE or WHITE and BLACK, and RED.
BLUE	OR	WHITE	AND	BLACK	AND NOT	RED	BALCK and either BLUE or WHITE, and not RED.

\# This example is provided to illustrate search logic for (RED and WHITE) or BLUE.

IV. Contextual Operators(Context Op.)

The third and final item which you must supply for each search element (connector logic, input descriptor, and context OP) in your search request is a contextual operator. This operator provides the search program with some description (context) of your input Descriptor. The following table lists the contextual operators which can be used by the search program. The abbreviated form of the operator is found enclosed in parentheses below the operator spelled in full--either format can be used.

OPERATOR	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
PREFIX (PRX)	This operator implies that the input Descriptor is a prefix for a word or words for which you desire output.	HANDICAPPED
SUFFIX (SUX)	This operator implies that the input Descriptor is a suffix for a word or words for which you desire output.	HANDICAPPED
STEM (STM)	This operator implies that the input Descriptor is a segment of a word or words for which you desire output.	HANDICAPPED
WORD (WD)	This operator implies that the input Descriptor is a full word and in order for a hit to occur, the exact word (a blank must precede and follow the word) must occur in the document.	HANDICAPPED
TEXT (TXT)	This operator implies text input (a character string which can include blanks--multiple words); comparison is made by testing the first N characters.	HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

In addition to contextual description, the Contextual Operators can provide you with a choice of input descriptor format. You may wish to state your input descriptors explicitly using contextual operator TEXT or if a common keyword or word segment appears in your input descriptors for a component idea, you may want to use only the keyword or a portion of it. An example follows:

NOTE: The underlined portions of the above examples illustrate Input Descriptor format for the respective Contextual Operator.

I. Stated explicitly:

Descriptors	Contextual Operators
Academically Handicapped	(TEXT)
Aurally Handicapped	(TEXT)
Custodial Mentally Handicapped	(TEXT)
Educable Mentally Handicapped	(TEXT)
.	
.	
HANDICAPPED Students	(TEXT)

II. Using the keyword HANDICAPPED, any of the following specifications would produce the same results.

1. HANDICAPPED	(WORD)
2. ANDICAPPED	(SUFFIX)
3. HANDICAPPE	(PREFIX)
4. ANDICAPPE	(STEM)

If one of the later approaches could be used, some consideration should be given to the different occurrences of the chosen keyword on the master file. If the keyword occurs with many different suffixes, then contextual operator PREFIX should be used and vice versa for SUFFIX.(*) If the keyword on the master file appears with many different prefixes and suffixes, then contextual operator STEM should be used (*). You are required to supply an abbreviated keyword when using PREFIX, SUFFIX, or STEM because a hit will occur only if a word is found on the Master File which has a non-blank character following, preceding or both, respectively. Therefore, a minimum of one character should be deleted from the original keyword; the position of this deletion is dependent upon the choice of contextual operator. If the Contextual Operator STEM is chosen, a minimum of the first and last character of the keyword should be deleted. With regard to the deletion of a character or characters from the keyword when using PREFIX, SUFFIX, or STEM, one is not limited to the deletion of a single character. You should delete as many characters as are required to account for the number of word combinations for which you want a match; however, care should be taken to ensure a meaningful resultant term. If a single word descriptor is supplied as input, either Contextual Operator WORD or TEXT may be used. The use of contextual operator WORD results in searching each word in each descriptor field on the Master File, where as the use of contextual operator TEXT will result in a test of only the first N characters (where N=the length of the input term). Contextual operators PREFIX, SUFFIX, STEM, or WORD result in tests against each word, in each descriptor in the Master File where as TEXT results in Descriptor comparisons. If a multiple word term is selected as an input Descriptor, Contextual Operator TEXT must be used. The following table illustrates uses and results of Contextual Operators:

* Assuming all combinations are desired.

Contextual Operators	Input Descriptor	Descriptors in record	Result of search
PREFIX	GROUP	Group Behavior	no match
		Grouping Procedures	match
		Groups	match
	GROU	Group Behavior	match
		Grouping Procedures	match
		Groups	match
	*GROU	*Group Behavior	match
		Grouping Procedures	no match
		*Groups	match
	GROU	*Group Behavior	no match
		Grouping Procedures	match
		*Groups	no match
	+GROU	*Group Behavior	match
		Grouping Procedures	match
		*Groups	match
SUFFIX	Training	Retraining	match
		counselor training	no match
STEM	SYCHOLOGI	Psychological needs	match
		Psychological services	match
		Psychology	no match
TEXT	News Media	News Media	match
		*News Media	no match
		Local News Media	no match
	*News Media	News Media	no match
		*News Media	match
		Local News Media	no match
	+News Media	News Media	match
		*News Media	match
		Local News Media	no match
WORD	COMPUTERS	computers	match
		Digital computers	match
		*computers	no match
	*computers	computers	no match
		Digital computers	no match
		*computers	match
	+computers	computers	match
		Digital computers	match
		*computers	match

V. GENERAL

The first page of your output is provided so that you can retain along with your output, pertinent details of you search request. The date indicated for file completeness is valuable for determining searches on the Update Files. The number of documents in the file and the number of records(documents) searched can be valuable in terms of second searches if your first search resulted in 100 hits. The search cost is derived by applying component costs to Input Descriptors, Records searched, and Hits produced.

When you have received your search output, we recommend you generate a list of documents which you feel are relevant. If the search output is from the Report Resume File, then refer to the printed Research in Education (RIE) reference, using the ED numbers to view the Report Abstract. Then for those reports which require further investigation, consult the micro-fiche documents (using the ED Number) to view the report in its entirety. If the search output is from the Journal Article File, merely note the Journal Citation for relevant hits and locate the appropiate Journals for the desired articles. All references (Thesaurus of ERIC Descriptors, Frequency Count Listing, RIE, and micro-fiche) can be found in the Education-Psychology Library

If 100 hits have been encountered, we recommend you note your output for relevant hits and checking irrelevant hits for common Descriptors (not present in relevant hits) so that a subsequent search can include negation to eliminate undesirable citations.

The Update Files (one for each Master File) have not been created because no updates have been added at this time. By September 1, 1971, an update for each file will be included and two update files will be generated. These files will contain updates on a calendar year basis and searching either update file will merely involve checking the appropiate box when preparing the search request.

VI. Quick Reference Guide

1. Generate component ideas for your area of interest.

2. Reference the Thesaurus of ERIC Descriptors to obtain the Descriptors which define your area of interest and appear in the Master File. Also, refer to the Rotated Descriptor Display in the back of the Thesaurus for Descriptor commonness, further qualification, or relative position of a Descriptor Word. It is also recommended that you consult the Frequency Count Listing to obtain an indication of the number of occurrences of your input Descriptors. This reference is extremely important if your input Descriptors are linked by an OR Logical Operator because of the 100 hit limit.

3. The choice of Contextual Operator is determined by the nature of the chosen Descriptor. If a multiple word Descriptor is chosen, you must use Contextual Operator TEXT. If the selected input Descriptor is a term which might have many prefixes, suffixes, or both, perhaps PREFIX, SUFFIX, OR STEM should be used. Caution should be exercised when using any of these three operators to insure collection of only relevant hits. If you want a hit for any occurrence of a single word Descriptor, you should use the Contextual Operator WORD.

4. When constructing Connector Logic, do not attempt to link Descriptors of unrelated areas with AND Connector Logic. It may be necessary to submit more than one request to obtain the information you desire.

5. Arrange input Descriptors in the desired logical order. Add Connector Logic and a Contextual Operator for each input Descriptor. Copy this information onto the request form in a clear, legible form and note spelling carefully. Submit your request at W203 East Hall. Search requests received by 2:30 P.M. will be searched over-night and your output will be in the Education Library by 2:30 P.M. the next day.

SAMPLE

ERIC SEARCH REQUEST

NAME: John Doe ADDRESS: 407 PRC CITY: Iowa City

PROJECT NUMBER: 00000000 DEPARTMENT: Comp Center DATE: 06/23/72

SEARCH REQUESTED: REPORT - [X] JOURNAL - [X]

; A ***DOCUMENT REFERENCE NUMBER SELECTION***

(AND LESS THAN) _____ (TEXT), 01

(AND GREATER THAN) _____ (TEXT), 02

; J ***DESCRIPTOR SELECTION***

LOGIC	INPUT DESCRIPTORS	CONTEXT		FREQUENCY COUNT
(AND)	+DAY CARE	(TEXT),	03	159
(AND NOT)	+EMOTIONALLY	(WORD),	04	352
(AND NOT)	+HANDICAPPED	(WORD),	05	+500
( )		( ),	06	
( )		( ),	07	
( )		( ),	17	

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. ERIC Profile Consultant must authorize each request.
2. If the Document Reference Number Selection option is desired, input beginning or ending Document Number (including ED or EJ prefix). Both files are maintained in descending Document order.
3. Logic Operators are AND, OR, AND NOT.
4. Contextual Operators are TEXT, WORD, PREFIX, SUFFIX, STEM.

ERIC Profile Consultant: _____

SAMPLE REPORT RESUME OUTPUT

PAGE 1

JOE DOE W5 EAST HALL IOWA CITY
00000000 353-3893 07/26/71

0001((TALLY));J(AND)+DAY CARE(TEXT),
(AND NOT)+EMOTIONALLY(WORD),
(AND NOT)+HANDICAPPED(WORD),

FILE SEARCHED= REPORT RESUME
THIS FILE IS COMPLETE THROUGH 03/31/71
HIGHEST DOCUMENT REFERENCE NO.= 44534
DOCUMENTS IN THIS FILE= 37496

INPUT DESCRIPTORS= 03
RECORDS SEARCHED= 33874
HITS PRODUCED= 100
SEARCH COST= $ 16.19

SEARCH IDENTIFIER 0001 PAGE 2

ED044518

TITLE: REPORT OF ILLINOIS COMMITTEE FOR 1970 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH. FOCUS: CONSERVATION OF FAMILY; MEETING YOUTH'S IDENTITY CRISIS.

PUBLICATION DATE: MAY 70

DESCRIPTOR: ADOPTION; AGENCY ROLE; *CHILDREN; *COMMITTEES; *CONFERENCE REPORTS; DAY CARE SERVICES; ECONOMIC FACTORS; EDUCATION; *FAMILY (SOCIOLOGICAL UNIT); FINANCIAL SUPPORT; LEGAL AID; LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY; SERVICES; SOCIALIZATION; SOCIOCULTURAL PATTERNS; SPECIAL EDUCATION; *YOUTH; YOUTH PROBLEMS

ED043394

PERSONAL AUTHOR: PRESCOTT, ELIZABETH; AND OTHERS

TITLE: AN INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS OF DAY CARE PROGRAM. PART II, GROUP DAY CARE: THE GROWTH OF AN INSTITUTION. FINAL REPORT.

PUBLICATION DATE: JUL 70

DESCRIPTOR: CERTIFICATION; *COMMUNITY ROLE; CONFLICT RESOLUTION; DAY CARE PROGRAMS; *DAY CARE SERVICES; *DECISION MAKING; EARLY CHILDHOOD; EQUIPMENT STANDARDS; FOOD STANDARDS; INSTITUTIONAL ADMINISTRATION; INSTITUTIONAL FACILITIES; INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF; *LEADERSHIP RESPONSIBILITY; *STANDARDS

ED043374

PERSONAL AUTHOR: EMLEN, ARTHUR C.

TITLE: REALISTIC PLANNING FOR THE DAY CARE CONSUMER.

PUBLICATION DATE: 18 MAR 70

DESCRIPTOR: CHILD CARE CENTERS; CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTERS; *CHILD WELFARE; DAY CARE PROGRAMS; *DAY CARE SERVICES; DISCRIMINATORY ATTITUDES (SOCIAL); *FACILITY UTILIZATION RESEARCH; FAMILY INVOLVEMENT; MOTHER ATTITUDES; NEGATIVE ATTITUDES; *NEIGHBORHOOD CENTERS; *PRIVATE AGENCIES; PROGRAM PLANNING; WORKING PARENTS

SAMPLE JOURNAL ARTICLE OUTPUT

PAGE 1

JOE DOE W5 EAST HALL IOWA CITY
00000000 353-3893 07/26/71

0001((TALLY));J(AND)+DAY CARE(TEXT),
(AND NOT)+EMOTIONALLY(WORD),
(AND NOT)+HANDICAPPED(WORD),

FILE SEARCHED= JOURNAL ARTICLE
THIS FILE IS COMPLETE THROUGH 12/31/70
HIGHEST DOCUMENT REFERENCE NO.= 27599
DOCUMENTS IN THIS FILE= 27599

INPUT DESCRIPTORS= 03
RECORDS SEARCHED= 27599
HITS PRODUCED= 29
SEARCH COST= $ 8.40

EJ026290

PERSONAL AUTHOR: GROSS, LOUISE; MACEWAN, PHYLLIS

TITLE: ON DAY CARE

PUBLICATION DATE: WIN '70

JOURNAL CITATION: WOM RREVOLUTION J LIBERATION; 1; 2; 26-29

DESCRIPTOR: ATTITUDES; *CHILD CARE; *CHILD DEVELOPMENT; CHILDHOOD NEEDS; *DAY CARE PROGRAMS; *DAY CARE SERVICES; *ENVIRONMENTAL INFLUENCES; FEMALES; ROLE THEORY; VALUES

EXAMINES QUESTION OF DAY CARE CENTERS IN RELATION TO THEIR CURRENT STATUS, HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, POTENTIAL FOR THE CHILD BOTH EDUCATIONALLY AND ATTITUDINALLY, AND IDEOLOGY. (CJ)

EJ026133

TITLE: WIN REPORT-- PROBLEMS, PROGRESS, PROGNOSIS

PUBLICATION DATE: SEP '70

JOURNAL CITATION: MANPOWER; 2; 9; 8-13

DESCRIPTOR: *ADULT VOCATIONAL EDUCATION; *DAY CARE SERVICES; *EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS; *FEDERAL PROGRAMS; *WELFARE RECIPIENTS

THIS FIRST ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORK INCENTIVE (WIN) PROGRAM COVERS THEPROGRAM FROM ITS INCEPTION IN MID-1968 TO APRIL 30, 1970.

EJ025639

PERSONAL AUTHOR: MACEWAN, PHYLLIS

TITLE: DAY CARE CENTERS: PROFIT MAKING BUSINESSES?

PUBLICATION DATE: SUM '70

JOURNAL CITATION: WOM REVOLUTION J LIBERATION; 1; 4; 42-43

DESCRIPTOR: *CHILD CARE CENTERS; *DAY CARE SERVICES; DEVELOPMENTAL PROGRAMS; *EARLY CHILDHOOD; EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION; FEMALES; *GOVERNMENT ROLE; *WORKING WOMEN

DEPLORES PROMOTION OF DAY CARE FOR PROFIT, AND URGES OPPOSITION TO THIS TREND. SUGGESTS STRONG POLITICAL DEMAND FOR FREE CENTERS CONTROLLED BY PARENTS AND FINANCED BY PUBLIC FUNDS AND PERHAPS TAXATION ON LARGE CORPORATIONS. (CJ)